

The Fairfield Herald.

Desportes, Williams & Co., Proprietors.]

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THE FAIRFIELD HERALD

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[From Peter's Musical Monthly]

He Wipes the Tear from every Eye.

SET TO MUSIC BY H. P. DANKS.

When sore afflictions crush the soul,
And riven is every earthly tie,
The heart must cling to God alone;
He wipes the tear from every eye.

Through wakeful nights when racked with pain
On bed of languishing you lie,
Remember still your God is near,
To wipe the tear from every eye.

A few short years and all is o'er,
Your sorrow, pain, will soon pass by;
Then lean in faith on God's dear Son,
He'll wipe the tear from every eye.

Oh! never be your souls cast down,
Nor let your hearts desponding sigh,
Assured that God whose name is "Love,"
Will wipe the tear from every eye.

The Agricultural Convention.

This body, says the *Phoenix*, assembled on Wednesday last, at Carolina Hall, and on motion of Major Thomas W. Woodward, delegate from Fairfield, Wm. M. Lawton, Esq., of Charleston, was called to the chair. Mr. Lawton delivered a short address, thanking the members for the compliment, and impressing upon them the importance of the matters for the consideration of which this Convention had assembled. Col. James G. Gibbs and Thos. W. Holloway, Esq., were appointed as Secretaries.

On motion, the delegates present were requested to enroll their names. Communications from W. W. Phillips, Esq., editor of the *Southern Farmer*, published in Memphis, Tenn., and Commissioner Capron, were read by Dr. J. W. Parker, and received as information.

On motion of Gen. M. W. Gary, a committee of one from each Judicial District was appointed to nominate permanent officers for the Convention. The committee, after a short conference, reported the following officers: President—General J. Johnston Haigood.

Vice-Presidents—Dr. A. M. Foster, W. M. Lawton, Esq., Col. Wm. Wallace and Maj. Thomas W. Woodward.

Secretary—Col. D. Wyatt Aiken.

Treasurer—Col. R. J. Gage.

Gen. Haigood was conducted to the Chair, and delivered a short address, which was attentively listened to.

A resolution was adopted that the President nominate standing committees of five to prepare business for the action of the convention, viz: Agriculture, Manufactures, Mechanics, Labor and Immigration Resolutions. When the following resolutions were made:

On Agriculture—Dr. J. W. Parker, D. W. Aiken, A. M. Foster, T. G. Clawson, T. W. Woodward.

Manufactures—W. M. Lawton, Alexander McElree, J. G. Gibbs, L. Williams, Wm. Glaze.

Resolutions—M. W. Gary, J. M. Baxter, J. P. Thomas, J. A. Barksdale, Wm. Wallace.

Mechanics—W. S. Honory, R. T. Zor, W. K. Blake, N. Heyward, T. Wannamaker.

The following resolution was introduced by Col. Thomas, and referred to the Committee on Labor:

Resolved, That the true policy of the South, in relation to the all-important subject of labor, consists in utilizing the labor that we have and in supplementing it with foreign white labor as rapidly as possible.

On motion of T. S. Clampton, Esq., an additional Committee was appointed on Education. The following gentlemen compose said Committee: Messrs. T. S. Clampton, C. P. Pelham, Jas. L. Orr, B. F. Perry, Jas. Chesnut.

The Committee on Resolutions, relating to the organization of this meeting, beg to report:

1. That they recommend that the meeting organize itself into an association to be called "The Agricultural and Mechanical Society of South Carolina"—which was adopted.

2. That the officers of this meeting be the officers of that Society until otherwise ordered. Adopted.

The Committee on Mechanics recommended that, so far as it is possible, that association shall have their implements of agriculture made within the State—either by the existing means, or if necessary, by the formation of companies for the special manufacture of implements required by them. And that until such companies are formed, they will foster and encourage those establishments of their State engaged in this work.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Society that the publication of this journal by Messrs. Walker, Evans & Cogswell is of vital importance to the successful development of the material resources of this State and of the entire South, and we heartily pledge our influence and support to them in their enterprise.

Resolved, That the President of this Society be requested to appoint a Committee of three from each County, whose duty it will be to interest the people of the respective Counties in said magazine.

Gen. Gary moved that a Committee be required to draft a constitution and by-laws to govern this Society.

Mr. Boini offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the original Agricultural Society of South Carolina be revived, with its constitution and by-laws, and that the officers just elected be the officers of this Society.

On motion of Gov. Bingham, the Convention adjourned to meet Thursday, at 11 a. m.

Our Great Staple.

COTTON IN THE FUTURE—ITS PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION.

The following letter, which we copy from the *Memphis Avalanche*, contains views in regard to the position and prospects of the South as affected by the cotton crop, which will be found full of hope and encouragement for our people, and eminently worthy the attention of every thoughtful reader:

MEMPHIS, March 29, 1869.

The chief wants of man are food and clothing, and that country is most favored which furnishes them and at the least cost. Judging by this rule, the Southern or Cotton States of the Union possess advantages equalled in no other part of the world. Besides being able to produce food enough for a dense population, they produce that staple which clothes more people than any other fabric. So universal has become its use that it is the leading article of the world's commerce, and it builds and freights more ships, sinks more mines, and erects more factories than any other product of the earth. Nothing is so intimately interwoven with the prosperity and progress of our whole Union as cotton. The increase in its production has been wonderful, growing from about 100,000 bales in 1800, to 5,387,000 in 1860.

But there was a demand for this rapidly growing production; for, in 1857, two-thirds of the vast commerce of Great Britain were based upon the growth of American cotton; and, in 1860, the Southern States furnished her with eighty per cent. of all the cotton she manufactured. An idea may be formed of the value she places on our cotton, when it is known that, during the war, the prices in Liverpool ran up to \$1.83 per pound.

But if we look at the demand for it in the United States alone, we shall conclude that "Cotton is still King." In 1860, the factories of this country consumed 22,000 bales of 400 pounds each; in 1860, 1,094,000 bales.

The capital invested in manufactures increased thirty per cent. from 1850 to 1860, and is now estimated at \$130,000,000. During that period, the consumption of the raw material increased fifty-five per cent. These facts all prove the constantly growing demand for Southern cotton, and hence its production has been highly stimulated during the past thirty years. Its consumption seems to have no limits, for improved machinery and expanding commerce all tend to introduce it into still more general use. But its production has a limit, and that is measured by the number of hands engaged in its culture.

Before the war, nineteen-twentieths of these "hands" were the negro slaves of the South, and the crop of 1860 was the largest ever raised. Until the war the growth of our slave population was nearly as rapid as that of the whites; the latter being about three and one third per cent. and that of the former about three per cent. per annum; and under the old system of trained labor the increased production could be safely estimated. In a few years more the South would have grown ten million bales, while the North would have monopolized the cotton commerce of the world.

All this has been changed. It was proclaimed that the labor of the free negro would bring the price of cotton down to three cents per pound. It has gone up to twenty-five and thirty cents; and four millions of contented laborers have been converted into a community of idlers, vagrants, politicians and paupers. Sumner, Greeley and Phillips, in attempting to play the role of Washington, Jefferson, Webster and Clay, have mistaken fanaticism for statesmanship.

The day will never come again when five million bales of cotton will be raised by the negroes of the Southern States, though the demand is not likely to abate. The vast sums invested in manufactures will demand that the looms and spindles shall still run. Where shall the cotton be found? In India and Egypt the production is falling off, though greatly stimulated during the war. In the

former the population is so dense that a famine is threatened whenever too much labor is diverted from the production of food. The manufacturing world, old and new, thus anxiously looks to the Southern States of this Union as the chief source for the supply of cotton. New England statesmanship has reduced this supply one-half, and trebled the price. Let us look at some facts, and see to what conclusions they will lead.

In 1860 (see abstract census, p. 131) there were 3,950,000 slaves in the Southern States; 1,150,000 being in Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky and Missouri. This left 2,800,000 in the cotton States. One-half of these, or 1,400,000, were between the ages of 15 and 60; and no planter will say that he ever had more than half his negroes in the cotton field. From this 1,400,000 must be deducted, house servants, mechanics, and negroes in cities, towns, &c., not engaged in producing cotton. It is not probable, therefore, that we ever had 1,300,000 slaves thus employed. If they averaged four bales to the hand—men and women, old and young—the production would be about as much as the large crop of 1860. This was under a system of labor thoroughly trained and under the most industrious and energetic management. Then there were few idlers and no paupers. How is it now? Not more than half the 1,300,000 former slaves can now be found in the field. Thousands have sought the haunts of cities and towns; and the farmers seldom work.

It is at least pretty certain that not more than 800,000 negroes can be counted, to-day, as field hands, and the general estimate does not exceed two and a half bales to the hand. Put it at three, the crop would then be 2,400,000 bales. Add 200,000 for the production of white labor, and we have a crop of 2,600,000. Can it exceed 3,000,000 bales? I confess it does not seem that the present labor system of the South can reach that figure, save in an extraordinary season. It may be done; perhaps 4,000,000 bales may be reached if we neglect food; but would not that be paying rather dearly for the extra million bales? Year by year, food is steadily advancing in price. There are thousands here who remember when they could buy corn at twenty to thirty cents and wheat at fifty cents per bushel, and pork at four or five cents per pound or twelve dollars per barrel. What are the prices now? Double and treble what they were years ago. There is a powerful agency producing this. From 1840 to 1860, the increase of our country population was about thirty per cent., that of the cities upwards of eighty per cent. In 1860 our city population was one in eleven of the whole population. In 1860 it was one in nearly every five. In other words, our food producers are rapidly becoming less numerous as compared with the whole population, and hence the opinion that food will not fall much in prices. Great Britain slaughtered one million less hogs last winter than the winter before; and the Northwestern States 300,000 less. In 1868 the corn crop was sixty millions of bushels less than the crop of 1860, eight years ago. Remember, too, that every year we are receiving about 250,000 souls from Europe, who seldom produce food the year they arrive, but are constant consumers. Does this look like a fall in the price of food? With facts like these, can our people think it best to raise four million bales of cotton and buy their food from the Northwest? A small crop of cotton will bring more money than a large one. The five million bales of 1860, at ten cents a pound, brought but \$250,000,000. The crop of 1868, estimated at 2,300,000 bales, at an average of 25 cents, will bring \$287,500,000. It is then evident that a half crop will bring more money than a very large one. The truth is, if the South will raise food in abundance for all her wants, she cannot exceed three millions bales. The labor is not here. The present cotton producers are generally trained hands. When these pass away, their successors will be less numerous and still less reliable. Skill and improved machinery may cultivate more land, but human fingers alone can gather the crop. Hence the conclusion that with an abundance of food the South cannot possibly raise cotton enough to put the price under twenty cents for some years.

If, in addition to all this, she will also enter largely into manufacturing all the shirting, sheeting, &c., she needs, she will save an immense profit now paid out to New England on these fabrics. In 1860 the Southern States spun one-third of all the cotton yarns used in the whole Union but were only the twentieth of all cloth. Why may we not produce cloth as largely as the yarn? There can be no doubt as to the profits.

I do not regard it as possible, even were it desirable, to increase our negro population. That race has never so rapidly multiplied anywhere, as never been found so civilized and Christianized as under the influence of constant contact with the white

of the Southern States. The guardianship of the latter having been withdrawn, the former will rapidly lapse into semi-barbarism and gradually disappear. No two distinct nations, even of the same race, ever lived peaceably together, as equals, under the same government. Such an instance is found nowhere in all history. If this be so of nations of the same race, how must it be with nations of different races? It has been aptly said that the Saxon race would always exterminate those whom they could not subjugate; and the fate of the American Indian illustrates it. The negro race is doomed. Its ultimate fate is but a question of time. Is it desirable to increase such a population? Would we gain anything but more numbers, whose moral and intellectual degradation would be but food for corrupt politicians? Is it not vastly better for us to populate our waste lands with a class of whites who will have some pride of race and some regard for their political rights and duties? If the South is to be peopled with millions who are to be her equals, in the name of Heaven let it be with men of our own color and race.

Though grossly outraged, the South is not yet ruined; for it is a difficult job to ruin a country so blessed in climate and soil, and having such a population as ours has been in all the changes of the past eighty years. The sons of the men who honored Washington, Jefferson, Henry, Madison, Jackson, Clay and Calhoun, as their models for patriots and statesmen, cannot long be under the rule of such adventurers and charlatans as now course both North and South. A brighter day is dawning. During the past thirty years the South has never been so little in debt as she is to-day; and, with political kindness, she will soon be on her feet again. During the past five months, we have traversed a dozen counties in Mississippi on horseback, and a constant and free intercourse with the farmers assures me that there has not been so much money in the State for many years. Rich planters used to belong to commission merchants of New Orleans. This has mostly ended. Economy is the order of the day, and every one is addressing himself to its necessities.

With the money of the past crop they are buying mules and farming implements, and are planting about as much land in corn as in cotton, thus insuring an abundance of food. The proceeds of the cotton crop of this year (1869) will be almost entirely a surplus, and in ten years the South will be much the wealthiest portion of the Union. But time, in its steady evolutions, will soon come to her relief in another way. Look at the subjoined tables. They are worth studying, for they clearly indicate where even now is the seat of political power. With the ability to raise an abundance of food, and keep cotton above twenty cents per pound, we may look upon the future with high hope.

Below I contrast the population and wealth of the whole Union with the population and wealth of the States of the Mississippi Valley. These States are Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana:

Population of the United States 31,500,000
Population of the Valley States 14,500,000
Wealth of the United States \$16,000,000,000
Wealth of the Valley States 7,500,000,000

So it seems that ten years ago half the population and wealth of the whole Union; although three-fourths of them were a wilderness less than fifteen years ago. Can anyone doubt that the tendency of political power is Westward? But let us look at it in another and still more suggestive light.

The ten most prosperous and progressive States of this valley are Ohio, Indiana, Iowa, Missouri, Tennessee, Kentucky, Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana. Contrast them with the four most prosperous and progressive States of the Atlantic seaboard from 1850 to 1860 the increase of the former in population, was sixty-nine per cent., that of the latter but thirty-two. In the former the increase in wealth was 800 per cent., in the latter but 110. If ten (1/10) of the Atlantic States had been selected, instead of four, the difference would have been still greater, and, in order to present the question in the best light for them, but four States were selected; they are the most flourishing. If this be true of the period between 1850 and 1860, what must be the increase of the Valley States since then? The growth since 1860 has been more marvelous than ever before. Another census will be taken next year, and we shall then find the spell of New England broken, and her power for mischief gone. In addition to all this, Maryland, Virginia, two Carolinas, Florida and Texas, which are not Valley States, will unite their destinies with these, for they are all essentially agricultural, their interests are mutual. They will doubtless hold two-thirds of the votes of Congress

and control the destinies of the Union. The elections in the Northwest last fall, as compared with those of two years before, prove that the antagonism of the people towards the South is on the wane there; and in a few more years we may exclaim, "Now is the winter of our discontent made glorious summer." You will say this is a hopeful picture. Well, I am a hopeful man. Better that than to be ever forboding evil. The past has its lessons of bitterness and oppression; but it is difficult to believe that this country can long be ruled by a party whose pathway to power is strewn with the wrecked rights and liberties of individuals and States.

J. T. TREZEVANT.

The Contemplated Expansion of Our Territorial Republic.

The *New York Tribune* advocates the purchase of the Dominion of Canada, and of course the vast expanse stretching far away above it to the North Pole, which is marked upon the map of the world as British America. Gen. Banks advocates the immediate annexation of San Domingo. Cuban patriots and rebels, both Creole and Republican filibusters, not fearing either the famous Spanish galleon nor the tripartite treaty of England, France and Spain, by which the possession of the Queen of the Antilles is guaranteed to the Spanish throne, are preparing the "lovely isle" for its manifest destiny—annexation to the United States. Mr. Caleb Cushing has defined the Southernmost limits of the Great Republic which, of course, will include Mexico, Nicaragua, Honduras, Panama, &c. The history of our territorial acquisitions may be briefly summed up as follows:

	Sq. miles.
Territory acquired by rebellion against England, A. D. 1783	815,615
Louisiana acquired from France, 1803	930,928
Florida, acquired from Spain, 1821	59,268
Texas, admitted to the Union, 1845	237,504
Oregon, settled by treaty, 1846	230,495
California, conquered from Mexico, 1847	649,762
Arizona (New Mexico) acquired from Mexico by treaty, 1854	27,500
Alaska, acquired from Russia by treaty, 1866	577,390
Total	3,578,394

A country that has increased from 815,615, to 3,578,392 square miles in eighty-six years, may well look forward to a continental Empire.

SPIRITUAL TESTIMONY.—In a case in New York the other day, Judge Edmunds testified under oath as follows:

"I believe those pictures are photographs of spirits; I believe that the camera can take a photograph of a spirit. I believe also that spirits are not immaterial; in my opinion every thing has materiality; they are sufficiently so to be invisible to the human eye; and, therefore, I do not see why they cannot be taken by a camera. I believe that the camera can take photographs of spirits which I can see. The other day I was in a court in Brooklyn, when an accident insurance case was on trial. I saw the spirit of the man who had been insured; that spirit told me the circumstances connected with the death; he told me that he had committed suicide; I drew a diagram of the place at which his death occurred, and on showing it to the counsel, was told that it was exact; I had never seen the place nor the man, and no one in the courtroom saw the spirit except myself; the appearance of the spirit was shadowy, transparent; I could see material objects through it. The first spirit that I ever saw was that of Judge Talmage, who was leaning against a window casement, which was plainly to be seen through the body. I have seen spirits clothed in their every-day dress as well as in grave clothes, but never saw one without clothing."

SCALP RISING.—Who wants to go on a profitable scalp expedition? A Texas paper says:

"The price of Indian scalps has advanced since the notorious outlaw Glanton made a contract with the authorities of Chihuahua, Mexico, to furnish them at ten dollars per head, and attempted to ring in Mexican scalps at the same price. Colonel Buck Barry, of Bueque county, in writing to a gentleman of Corsicana, says that a party of \$1,000 has been made up for the scalp of each and every Indian or thief killed in that section."

A WILLIAM TELL FEAT.—A printer in the Columbus Sun office and a young companion, with more nerve than discretion, have recently been seeking to eclipse the William Tell romance. At a distance of forty yards one of them held a target not four inches above his head and allowed his companion to shoot at it with a Potter's rifle. The bull very nearly centered the bull's eye.

[From the New York Herald.]
Sprague.

"People say, Governor, that they do not comprehend exactly what you are driving. Some insinuate that you are bidding for the Presidency; others, that you want to cut loose from your party, and still more state in downright terms that you are crazy."

"Hold on!" exclaimed the Governor; "let me answer the last charge. Yes—I am crazy—crazy, as every reformer has been since the beginning of the world. Because I refuse to follow in the ruts of that set calling itself the Senate of the United States, the cry is raised at once, 'Oh! Sprague is crazy.' I will let them know before long exactly how crazy I am. I am not bidding for the Presidency either. If it were offered to me to-morrow, I should only take it on conditions of being at liberty to kick out of the White House every office seeker that dare come into it. Not a man should be appointed under me to office because he was this man's friend or that man's supporter. I would have an incorruptible board of examiners for every office under the government, and no man should be appointed unless he showed the proper capacity to fill it. I would disregard party altogether, and put only the best men in the nation in places of trust, but as I know such a condition of things can never be attained, the Presidency is not my ambition. I either am I about to cut loose from my party and attach myself to the Democracy. Both as parties are rotten, but I intend to build up a new party, in which politics will have little to do. My party will have for its one grand principle the reform of our finances, the rendering of money cheap, the reduction of taxation, the elevation of the working classes, the protection of labor, the improvement of our cotton, agricultural, commercial and manufacturing interests—in short, the making of this country really great, strong and prosperous. All your talk about nigger, nigger suffrage, State rights, women's rights, rebels, and so forth, is only fit for these old grannies in Congress. Where is our shipping at this moment? Who of those men pestering our ears all the time about reconstruction, rebels, niggers, and so forth, has ever lifted his voice in favor of the broken down commerce that was once our pride and glory? I tell you, sir, these men would drive this country headlong to the devil in their greed for power. This country to-day is intrinsically weaker than any on the face of the globe, not excepting Mexico. Now, let me explain; but first let me enlighten you upon the purpose of the speech, the opening one of the late series I made in the Senate. It was necessary I should draw the attention of the people to Congress to invite greater attention to the speech I made upon the finances and the bill offered in connection therewith. I began by skimming my objective point being the Treasury—the great national curse. My scheme was no hurriedly considered affair. For three years I have devoted my mind exclusively to this subject, and you will find, if I am mad, there was some method in my madness, after all. You saw how that first speech awakened a thrill of interest throughout the nation. There is some of the evidence (pointing to the bundles of letters) Now, if I had made my proposition alone, without any preparation of the public mind, it might have gone the way of all like propositions. I hold that the Treasury is the root of our present evils. Forty millions of dollars, we will say, are received there this month. This money comes out of the pockets of the people. One man whose taxes are large has perhaps to borrow the money at a high rate of interest to pay his indebtedness to the government. That money goes into the Treasury and lies there hoarded up for a month or six weeks without producing a particle of benefit to the government or the people. Twenty millions of that amount we will say, are paid out by the government and twenty millions remain. The market in New York, where the capital of the country is centralized, is declared scarce. When money is scarce those who have the least, pay the highest prices on the market at a low rate to induce purchasers and procure capital money on their business. These are always in New York a class of speculators who buy up all such stocks and wait for the favorable time—next month, we will say—when the Treasury, in place of \$20,000,000, pays out \$60,000,000. The money becomes abundant, and these stocks are rushed in upon the market and the gamblers make their harvest. You see there is no equilibrium here. Our money market is all the time fluctuating influenced, by that vast overgrown corporation, the national Treasury. Then, again, all kinds of stocks are affected in this way. I can go into the market in New York any day in my business and by the process that obtains there smash by my superior force of capital the small dealers that venture competition with me. The whole country is affected by this. Money is entirely too dear. The cotton planters at the South pay almost twenty-five per cent. for the capital to work their plantations. England in

the chief market for cotton, but she is every year extending her purchases in India and Egypt, and finally by manipulating the markets she will damage our cotton interests at the South irretrievably. Agricultural interests suffer in the same manner from this dearth of money. England will after awhile buy less of our agricultural staples. Capital is too dear, the cost of transportation too high, the taxes too many and too crushing for our farmers. Same way with the manufacturing interests. Twenty years ago our firm in Rhode Island was one among twenty little ones, now we have the whole field to ourselves; but then we crushed out the others and are now engaged fighting the big fellows, until finally New England will have nothing but a small aggregation of enormous monopolies wielding a power dangerous to the State and to the liberties and happiness of the people. But think of all that money that goes into the Treasury years ago our firm in Rhode Island was one among twenty little ones, now we have the whole field to ourselves; but then we crushed out the others and are now engaged fighting the big fellows, until finally New England will have nothing but a small aggregation of enormous monopolies wielding a power dangerous to the State and to the liberties and happiness of the people. But think of all that money that goes into the Treasury years ago our firm in Rhode Island was one among twenty little ones, now we have the whole field to ourselves; but then we crushed out the others and are now engaged fighting the big fellows, until finally New England will have nothing but a small aggregation of enormous monopolies wielding a power dangerous to the State and to the liberties and happiness of the people. 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